AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-5. (Canceled)

6. (Currently amended) A method for producing a specific anti-idiotypic antiembryonic antiserum that specifically binds antigen-stimulated lymphocytes, comprising:

i) performing a first immunization by immunizing a rat with a suspension of cells of tissue of a fetus of the same genetic line as the rat that is immunized;

ii) recovering spleen cells from said immunized rat and separating lymphocytes therefrom, thus obtaining a lymphocyte suspension;

iii) performing a second immunization by immunizing a rat of the same genetic line as the rat that is first immunized with said lymphocyte suspension;

iv) recovering an antiserum from said rat immunized in the second immunization;

v) adding cells of whole organs of kidney, lung and liver of a normal rat of the same genetic line as the immunized rat to said antiserum, forming a suspension; and

vi) separating the supernatant from the sediments from the obtained suspension to obtain the anti-idiotypic antiembronic antiserum that specifically binds antigen-stimulated lymphocytes.

7. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 6, in which the separation of the supernatant from the sediments is carried out by filtration.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 6, in which the second immunization is performed as repeated administrations of the cell suspension over an interval of time.

9. (Previously presented) A method for diagnosis of a malignant tumor comprising:

i) performing a sample test by

a) contacting an antiserum obtained by the method of claim 6, 7 or 8 with a sample of a tissue, blood or other physiologic sample of a human subject to be examined, and

b) detecting binding of antibodies of the antiserum to the sample; and

ii) determining the presence of a malignant tumor by deviation of the test result from a control test.

10. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 9, in which the method of immunodetection is an immuno-fluorescence test or an erythrocyte sedimentation test.

11. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 9, in which an erythrocyte sedimentation test is used and a diagnosis of the presence of a malignant tumor is made when α is greater than or equal to 1.5 and

$$\alpha = \frac{\left|\left(A - \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2}\right)\right| xX}{50}$$

wherein:

A is the index of the ESR of sample test,

B_1 and B_2 are indices of the ESR of tests upon control samples,

X is the maximum value of the ESR observed in the test.

12–13. (Canceled)